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THE TRIBUNE.

THE SOMERS MUTINY. Naval Court of Inquiry.

Reported for The Tribune. FIFTH DAY Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1843.

e Court met at the usual hour and was called sider by the President.

DIL GUERT GANSKYOORT Was then recalled. s proceeding with his testimony, Commander tenzie requested of the Court that the wits in the case might for the present be kept ate from the crew of the North Carolina and ested that they be kept on board the Somers Tealled for.

President replied that the officers and crew he Somers, who would be witnesses in this case at command of Capt. Mackenzie as the Somers, and that his request Marked to Com. Jones, as his Com-

was granted, the Court saving that Mad been brought on board the North salt they might be at hand as soon as som. Mackenzie then handed to the communication of which the following is

signit please the Court,—As in all the mutinies that are on the appears that they have been provoked by gross on the part of the commanding officers, it seems hat I should be allowed to show that no such cires existed in this case. The mutiny on board the righte Mermione, during the French Revolution, at of no disloyalty on the part of the mutineers, but sovoked by a long course of grievances; and although incipal offenders were executed, the grievances were wards redressed by the action of the proper Courtadding grew out of the systematic cruelty of the Cap-and was provoked immediately by an act of cruelty, diresolted in the death of two men. The mutiny on the British frigate Bounty grew out of the brutality e Captain and directly out of an insult to one of the of-s. That which arose among the crew of the French the Medusa was provoked by the gross weakness and icity and want of calmiess of the commanding offi-It concerns me, therefore, and my professional honor ow that there has been on board the Somers, and of y vessel I have had the bonor to command, no cruelty, isregard of the comfert or the feelings of any of the we no weakness, no jucapacity which could provoke or ourage any of the crew to this act of mutiny. My object his application is to state that Lieut Charles Henry Da-who has been for two years upon the same v-ssy Da-belf—is now in the city and on his way to Washington margent public business. And my wish is to request gather the testimony of Lieut. Gansevoort is closed, Mr. is may be examined. ALEX. SLIDELL MACKENZIE. The Judge Advocate said that as nothing could done about this until Mr. Gansevoort's testimoshould be closed, and as he wished to say a few ands concerning the principle involved in the apcation, he thought the application itself should postponed until that time. The Court assentand it was accordingly postponed.

Lieut. Gansevoort then proceeded with his tesinony as follows: On the morning of the 1st, the day on which the m were executed, Commander Mackenzie ormed me to arm all the petty officers whom I aght to be true to the flag. He had expressed wish that they should be armed before, but not ising myself full confidence in them. I had until by discouraged it. On that morning I obeyed the her and armed the petty officers that were true; ters were seven of them. The Commander orand me, after they were armed, to report to him. Hethen addressed them and gave them their orin. I had no means of telling whether the offien were true or not except by judging from my conversation with them, and this in a great meame. The orders of Com. Mackenzie to the offiters as near as I can recollect, were that if they swan attempt made to rescue the prisoners, to blow out the brains of both the prisoners and those making the attempt; if they saw the prisoners forsaid of the mainmast and in communication with the crew, they were to destroy them; they were keep a watchful eye upon the crew, and if they aw any mutinous attempt they were to use their ums upon them. He then ordered them forward. forgot to mention that a letter was addressed Commander Mackenzie to the officers and sent he day before, the 30th, ordering us to give him ur opinion as to the guilt of Spencer, Cromwell and Small and as to the best course to be pursued. We collected in the ward-room where we spent the yin examining witnesses. It was at about 6 clock, I think, that the Commander ordered me break up the Council, as he considered the ves-

el in danger and wished to show a force about decks. In examining the witnesses I adminstered an oath of which I have a copy, and took lown the testimony as they proceeded. After earing them read three of those who could write imed the depositions-those who could not, made The original minutes are in the hads of Mr. Heiskell, the copies are in the pos-Mission of Com. Mackenzie. [The papers alluded hwere then sent for.] _ Commander Mackenzie mimated that the danger he apprehended was rem the crew, not from the elements.

The investigation was continued on the next morning at about 9 o'clock, I believe. On the prious day we examined eight or nine of the trew I believe. Most of them were petty officers: the frem among the apprentices whom I suspected to be concerned in the plot. The Comander was exceedingly anxious to know the result of the investigation, which occupied not a great tile the next day. I was not present during the thele of it, it being necessary for me to be on ick. The witnesses examined on the second by were not the same as had been on the by previous. As soon as the Council came to a dision, I repeated the result to the commander, aling him that I would hand it to him in writing soon as it was published. I told him what spinion we had come to, and that it was unani-2003. He expressed a wish that the letter we were drawing up should be put immediately into hands. There was considerable delay from mistakes made in copying. When it was done I landed it to him. He read it and showed it to Hidshipman Spencer. The Commander has the original letter. [Commander Mackenzie here left to produce the letter, and proceedings were suspended until his return. The original letter adssed to the officers by Com. Mackenzie was a produced, as was also the original of the ser. Both these letters were read, and have en already published.] I went forward to my My and left the Commander in conversation with er had a Bible in his hand and the Commander speared to be writing. I did not hear the conrsation then The Commander had detailed the therent men who were to take the men under the cain yard, on which they were to be executed. He and me that the two of the highest rank were to ake Mr. Spencer. Just before he had ordered be to take the mea there; then I applied to him down. He got up very larily, with a pipe in his permission to take leave of Mr. Spencer. mouth. His manner was disrespectful, and he gave me permission. I went up to Mr. Spencer, who took my hand in both of his, and begged me very earnestly to forgive him for the many injuries he had done me. He said he did and that his punishment was just. He said that he deserved death but did not like the way which

the Commander had chosen to put him to death;

or words to that effect; and selded that he should have been glad to have a longer time to prepare.

WHOLE NO. 541.

They were then taken to the gangway; Mr. Spencer and Small in the starboard gangway and Cromwell in the larboard. While I was standing in the gangway near Small he asked me if I would bid him good-bye, and if I would forgive him. He told me that he was guilty and deserved his punishment. I think the Commander said to him 'Small, what have I done to you that you won't bid me good-bye?" Small replied "I did not know that you would bid a poor bugger like me instances which had occurred. good-bye sir." I think the Commander asked him if he had ever treated him badly or something to that effect and told him that he was sorry he had to take the course he did but that the honor of the flag and the safety of the crew required it-or something to that amount. To which Small re-

bless that flag!" Mr. Spencer then asked Small if he wouldn't forgive him. Small replied "Ah Mr. Spencer that's a hard thing for me to do. For you brought me to this." The Commander said "Forgive him Small; don't go out of the world with any hard feelings in your heart." I did not hear Small's reply, but went over to the other side of the deck.

plied " Yes, sir, and I honor you for it; God

Cromwell was sitting on the hammock cloths with the whip around his neck. I bade him goodbye. He asked me to forgive him, and seized my hand, grasping it very violently. He said that he was innocent, and hoped that we'd find it out be fore six months; or words to that effect. I then went over into the starboard gangway again, and Mr. Spencer called to me. Mr. Spencer said, as near as I can recollect-"You may have heard that I am a coward, and you may think that I'm not a brave man. You can judge for yourself whether I die like a coward or a brave man." At this time I was sitting in the gangway. I stepped down the ladder, and Small asked permission to address the crew. The Commander gave permis-

sion, and he said: " Mess-mates and Ship-mates !- I am no pirate. I never murdered any body, but I only said I would. Now see what words will do. Take warning by me." He said that his punishment was a just one; that he did not object to it; it was all right. He said something else, which, though I heard his voice, I did not understand. . Mr. Spencer had asked permission to give the order to fire the gun. The Commander gave him permission to do so. I heard Small tell Spencer after his speech, that he was all ready. Mr. Spencer afterwards told Browning, the Boatswain's mate, who was holding him in the gangway that he had not power to give the order, and wished the Commander to give it. The Commander immediately gave the order, 'fire,' or 'stand by-fire'-I forget which. I sung out ' whip,' and the men were runup the main yard; the whips were belayed, and the order given o pipe down and pipe to dinner. Previous to the men going to dinner the Commander asked how I thought it would do to give three cheers; I told him I thought it would do well, as it would be easy perhaps to tell from that among those who vere left who were wrong and who were right .-When the men assembled aft he told them to give three cheers for the American flag, which they did, and hearty ones they were.

They then went to dinner, and after the prison ers had hung about an hour the Commander ordered me to deliver them over to their respective messmates and have them decently laid out. After hey were laid out, the Commander and myself walked round and inspected them. They were afterwards sewed up in hammocks, and Mr. Spencer laid in a coffin which had been made from two mess-chests. They were buried by candle light-on are removed my suspicions that they were not the second day watch-at about 7 I should think, han it was se dark that you could not read print. It had been squally in the afternoon, and we had covered the bodies over with tarpaulin.

I omitted a conversation I had with Small-on the 30th, I think-in the morning. I said to him-"Small, you see we have taken more prisoners." This was after Mckinley and Green were ironed. I asked-"Do you know of any others that are at large from whom we may ap prehend danger?" He said that was a "hard hing for him to say." I then asked him if Cromwell was not engaged with Mr. Spencer in this plot. He replied-" That's a hard thing for me to say, Sir:" and added that they were intimate together, and he had seen Spencer give Cromwell more money than he'd like to give him or lend him, either. I said to him-" That's not the thing: I want a plain answer to a plain question. Is not Cremwell deeply engaged with Mr. Spencer in this plot of Spencer's to take the veser! of the hands of the officers?" He repliany body aboard of the brig is, he is, Sir." I thought so-and remained a few moments by his side. He made no farther communication about it. At this time, Wilson, McKinley, McKee and

Green, besides Spencer, Cromwell and Small were in confinement. I also omitted a conversation I had with Mr. Spencer some time after he was confined, two or

three days after, I think. He told me that he wished to have a conversation with me. I told him that I was ready to hear it. He said his mind was not then in a proper state to talk about it. I asked him if he would send for me when he was disposed to hold any conversation. He said he would. The next morning I went to him at about 10 o'clock, and asked him if he was ready to converse with me. He commenced by saying that he had formed this plot on board of every vessel he had been in-both in the John Adams and in the Potomas. He said he knew that it would get him into difficulty-that he had tried to break himself of it-but it was impossible: it was a mania with him. I think he wished me to mention it to the Commander. I did so-though I think not immediately. I am not positive how soon after. Judge Advocate .- Was there any change in the

conduct of the crew after the execution from what it had been before? Ans. There was, sir. I think orders were

obeyed with more alacrity; and there was less sullenness than there had been before in the manner of some of the men.

Judge Adv. What were those things to which you said your mind was carried back when you spoke of Cromwell's arrest?

Ans, I alluded to things which had occurred as far back as Madeira when no one but myself, Mr. Spencer, Cromwell and Wales were on board .-There was a good deal of work to be done-getting in water, provisions, &c. Cromwell was grumbling about the amount of duty required. I Spencer. I was not near enough to hear the heard him say that "it was d-d hard usage:" he teply which Mr. Spencer made to Com. Macken-be remarks. When I saw them again Mr. Spen-on the duty and assist in carrying out my orders as he had done before. He would repeat my orders has seated near him with a paper upon which he and then stand on the forecastle without making any attempt to see them executed: he would do nothing more than repeat what I said to him.

At another time, between Madeira and Mesurado, I observed an absent manner in him. He was sitting near the forecastle; I called to him three or four times, to order him to pipe the bags

merely ordered the bags piped down, letting his own bag remain on deck. He would often go into the most violent fits of rage from some small matter, and at times used most outrageous and blasbut object to the sentence—he thought it was right phemous language toward the boys. I recollect one night while hauling down the head sails, the lucings got jammed in the stays. He said "G-d d-n the jib and stay and the d-d fool that invented it," or something like that. I reproved him severely for this; he knew that the Commander had tempted?

caused it to be so fitted, as I had told him of it before. When I reproved him for this god other Commander's orders were to destr. 2y them-to put were continually occurring-all of which it is impossible for me to recollect. A change of manner on beard ship is very easily observed, and I had observed it in this case, but could not trace it to any cause until I was told that there was a mutiny on board, and then my mind turned back to many

Judge Adv -Was there any change observable by you in the conduct of any others of the crew? Ans .- I had observed seaman Small and the steerage cook Gallia frequently talking together in Spanish; and carelessness on the part of Small about doing his duty. On some part of the passage, destrey the dangerou's persons. a sheet was carried away. The yard was clewed dawn, and the Commander ordered me to shift the halyards and for ead. Small, Godfrey, Goldeman and Sullivan were then doing duty. I ordered them to make the necessary changes, but they were lazy while about it, and I finally had to go aloft myself. I found they had done the work in such The manner of all except Goofrey was very stiff and disrespectful.

Judge Adv .- Had you observed any change in the general conduct of the crew-and at what time did it take place?

Ans .- Before we reached Madeira their conduct was very good, but after leaving there the crew were very slack, and I had frequently to drive them to their work. They would frequently discbey small orders, such as putting clothes away, &c., and this continued to increase up to the day of execution. Before, if I told them to put away an article of clothing they would do it readily; after that they paid no attention to it.

Judge Adv .- At the time of ; the execution how far were you from St. Thomas? Ans .- I am not positive but think that it wa

five or six hundred miles. Judge Adv - Have you mentioned all the conversations you had with King and Dickerson?

Ans .- No, sir; but all I can recollect. Judge Adv .- After their arrest what circum

stances led you to think a rescue was intended? Ans .- The men whose names were in the pape found in Spencer's locker, were McKinly, McKee Green, Goldeman and Sullivan, and some others I do not recellect I had seen looks passing be tween Mr. Spencer and McKee, McKinly. Wales reported to me one morning that Mr Spencer was exercising his hands upon a battle-axe, as if for the purpose of using it. I immediately went upon deck and saw him have hold of the axe, moving it up and down, apparently to see what use he could make of it with his irons on; Wilson's having concealed the knife I have mentioned was also a suspicious circumstance. Mr. Wales, I think, mentioned Wilson's having been about the launch, and McKinly's having his band upon a handspike as if they were looking about for some weapon. His manner was so threatening as to induce Mr. Wales to cock his pistol and keep it upon bim.

Judge Adv .- Was the conduct of the rest of the crew after the acrest of Spencer, Cromwell and Small, improved or otherwise.

A. Otherwise, decidedly; and from them I drev my conclusion that a rescue was intended. They continually hovered about the mainmest, collecting n knots and talking together on the forecastle and in gangways, and often separating on my appearance, and never talking so that I could hear. So far as I could judge it was and is my firm belief that an attack and a rescue were intended Judge Advocate. How was the top-gailant must

away on the occasion you allude to? A. I was in the ward-room and did not see it. Mr. Hays or Mr. Thompson was officer of the

Judge Advocate. Cromwell asked you to for give him. Did he specify for what he asked your forgiveness?

A. He did not. Judge Adv. Have you the list that was taken from Spencer's locker, and were you present when it was found?

A. I was present when it was taken. It was found on the night when Spencer was confined; in his locker, contained in a paper looking-glass case furnished with a drawer was a razor-case which I opened and saw inside such a piece of paper as comes around razors and inside of that paper was the list. No razor was in the case. I should think the razor-case shown was the one. [The list was here produced. This was the list found in the case. [The names were in Greek characters.]-Mr. Spencer had told me that he had an alphabet of his own which no one else could read. I showed the list to the Commander immediately, but not to Mr. Spencer till some days after. I had previously told Mr. Spencer that these papers had been found. He answered that he presumed so. A smaller piece of paper, with several names written on it, among them Roberts, was found in the case; but as none of the names were those of othcers on board, I thought it had no connection with the matter. I showed these papers to Mr. Spencer on the 30th. I think. He then read off the names in English, and Mr. Delong took down the names as he read them off. I recollect nothing else that would throw any light upon this inquiry. Cross-examined .- Capt. MACKENZIE proposed

o Mr. Gansevoort the following questions: Question .- Was there or was there not a write en routine of duty to be carried on on board of the Somers, and did or did it not forbid the use of tobacco by the apprentices, and were not the officers ordered to copy their routine into their journals? Ans .- There was such a notice, and I gave the order from the commander to have it copied into the watch-bills of the officers. A copy was in the watch-bill that was kept on deck, for the use of the

officers of the deck. Ques .- Did not a number of the crew in one watch break their liberty at Santa Cruz, and thus prevent others from going ashore, and were there not among them those whose names were on Spencer's list?

Ans .- Some did break their liberty, and among them were McKinly and Green, whose names believe were found on the list.

Ques .- Was there any bright work about the Somers, except the arms and the fixtures of the guns necessary to be kept bright? Ans .- None that I know of.

Ques .- After the discovery of the intended mutiny and before the examination of the ringleaders. was the Somers in a condition to go into action with any prospect of sustaining the honor of the American flag ? Ans.-No, sir, I do not think she was, and I

should have been very sorry to have had her make the attempt. Q. From what you observed and knew of the spirit and feelings of the crew and of the progress

of the mutiny up to the time of the execution of the ringleaders, did you then, or do you now believe that the Somers could, or could not have been safely brought into port unless the ringleaders were executed? A. I did believe that she could not have been

otherwise brought into port, and I do believe so now. I think she never could have reached port in the hands of her Officers, if the execution had not taken place. I thought so then; I think so Q. Did you distinctly recollect that the Com-

offences, his manner was sullen. Such instauces them to death. He did not tell me to give the order to blow out their brains. But I passed the order in that form because these were young Officers, and if an attempt were made to rescue the prisoners I felt the importance of putting them to death. I thought that if the shot was wasted, and the prisoners only wounded and taken forward, this might excite and drive on the mutineers to the accomplishment of their purpose. My object was to have them killed at once that those who were attempting the rescue might see it and be deterred from their object. My purpose was to save shot-(as we had none to waste,) and at once to Q. D.d you see in the Commander or any of

the officers of the Some'rs, during the difficulties, any traces of unmanly fear, of a despotic temper, or any qualities unbecoming a a American officer?

A. I saw nothing of the kind. The conduct of the Commander throughout the whole was of the most unexceptionable character, and I consider a slovenly manner that I had to do it all over. the country fortunate in having had such a Commander, a man of so much dec, sion, at such a time and under such circumstanc, 's of responsibility and danger as then existed. Too much praise cannot be awarded to all the of icers.

Q. After the confinement of Spencer and before the execution did you meet any ves tels? A. My impression is that we did not.

Lieut. G. was then dismissed, and after making

up the record the Court adjourned. Cheap Publications.

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delivery, and for sale by GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Buildings. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, UTICA, December 26, 1842. THE subscriber having been appointed Sheriff o Oncida County, and having entered on the duties of his office, requests all letters and papers on official business to be mander gave orders to blow Mr. Spencer's brains addressed to him at Utica.

Sheriff of Oneida County.

ASSOCIATION: Or, Plan for a Re-organization of Society. The Editorship of this column is distinct from that

The Tribune. Letters on the subject are to be address post-paid, to A. Brishane, 76 Leonard-street, New-York. The Clergy-The Bich.

Should not the Clergy aid in the establishmen of a true Social Order upon earth, in which the principles of truth and justice and harmonywhich exist at present only in Religious Hope and Aspiration-will be realised practically in the af-

The aim of Christ was a universal brotherhood of Mankind, in which all the energies of the Race would be directed to their Moral and Physical elevation, individually and collectively; and the one supreme object, now incumbent upon his true followers is the practical realization of this sublime

fairs of men?

Christ held up to Humanity the Idea of a true So cial Existence, which had been lost and forgotten during ages of carnage, crime and brutal degrada tion, and he laid down the conditions which should be fulfilled and the moral laws which should be followed in order to attain the reality.

The duty of the Christian World, as we conceive, has been to discover an organization of Seciety, in which those laws can be obeyed and practiced, and made the governing principles of human existence, an dwhich would be the realization of the divine Social IDEAL of Christ.

The oversight, or rather the one-sided view which it strikes us, has prevented the Clergy and the religious World generally from seeing the ne cessity of great and practical changes in social and pelitical affairs, and the importance of securing to Mankind happiness and prosperity upon earth, has arisen from their exclusive hope and aim for spiritual salvation, to the entire neglect of temporal salvation. They have taught the world that s, viritual salvation was alone essential, and that temporal things were unworthy, and to be despised. They have viewed this earth as the "encmy's land" through which man had to pass to obtain eternal life, and have looked upon the prepation for it as the exclusive End of human exist ence. They have overlooked the important fact that temporal destitution brings degradation and moral depravity, and in neglecting and despising temporal things, and the affairs of this world, they have not perceived the great truth that man mus be lifted out of the abyss of indigence and igno rauce in which he is now sunk, and elevated to a high state of worldly comfort and of knowledge, before he can be the noble, intelligent and truly religious being which they desire to make him.

If we examine Religion and Morality in a practical point of view, is it not evident that a false system of Society must exercise a prejudicial and debasing influence upon them? How can we expect truth, justice and honorable dealing to be practiced by men, when all the business and industrial relations of Society produce distrust and selfishness, and lead to a disregard to the social ties and duties, and the practice of injustice, fraud and falsehood? What effect can be expected from moral exhortation and the preaching of good precepts, where the daily practice of the work invites-nay, almost compels their violation? None; and reason and true and enlightened religion teach us that we should strive to introduce truth and justice into the business affairs of meninto the transactions of commerce and industry, and so organize those practical departments of Society that honesty will be the true policy, and the practice of just principles made both easy and henorable.

It strikes us as the most evident of facts, tha no great spiritual improvements and moral elevation can take place in Society, unless they are preceded by social or practical improvements; and i the Clergy see this fact as we do, should they not take an active part in the great work of Social Reform?

THE RICH, who live in thoughless luxury and selfish ease, may desire no change in their condition and existing arrangements of society, and without true and strong sympathies for their poor and suffering fellow creatures, may disregard their claims upon them and heed not the appeal of humble poverty-and yet the Rich should on their own account aid the cause of a Social Reform, and desire the establishment of a true Social order in which all may be elevated and made happy.

The Multitude, who pass their existence is indigence and a never-ending round of toil, may long for a change which will relieve them of want and bodily sufferings, but the Rich should aspire after an exemption from the killing enaut, monotony and the numerous moral ills which now oppress them in spite of affluence and physical comfort and the desires of both Rich and Poor can only be satisfied in a system of society based upon unity o interests, attractive industry and a state of general prosperity and intelligence. We ask how can the higher and more influential classes expect, for ex ample, to be freed from physical debility and dis ease so long as Industry is repugnant and degrading and to escape a thousand frightful calamities, misfortunes and contaminations, when poverty, crime villainy and degradation exist below them and form the whole ground werk of Society?. The history of the world shows that in proportion as the Masses have been elevated, the condition of the Rich has been improved, and they will, according to a law of Social Progress, only enjoy hap pinesss when they have done their duty toward. the poor and helpless millions of Mankind and raised them out of their misery. The Poor have neither knowledge nor power to

enable them to aid the cause of a Social Reform : the Rich have both, and these advantages have been bestowed upon them for the performance o the most sacred trust—the elevation of the world to Social Happiness-which they would see if they understood the scheme of God's Providence and the function of accumulated capital and knowledge If the Rich continue to disregard the obligations

which this high trust imposes upon them, now that great plans of social improvement and collective philanthropy are advocated throughout the world, they will prove themselves recreant in their duty to God and Humanity, and merit justly the reproach of being deficient in all those elevated sentiments and moral attributes, which give dignity to Human Nature.

D' Boarding-A few single gentlemen may obtain urnished bedrooms, with board, at No. 86 White-street.

CONOMY IN DRESS.—Extensive assortment of Rich, fashionable and elegant goods to, winter wear. WM. T. JENNINGS, No. 228 Broadway American Hotel, offers for the inspection of the public, an axtensive assortment of seasonable goods, comprising Beaver and Milled Cloths, for Surtouts, Sucks, Frocks, &c. The Sack Overcoats, (so much in vogue,) afforded

ourteen dollars, cut and trimmed in first style, will be teen worthy the attention of the economist. Cassimeres in a great variety of styles for Pantaloons. From those who have found any difficulty in getting suited

From those who have found any difficulty in getting suited in this article, a trial is solicited.

Rich Brocade Sife and Satin Vestings, (entire new styles) for balls, parties, i.e. Merinos, Velvets, plain Sifes, Satins and Gassineres, ni of which will be made up to order under the superintendence of as efficient cutters as an be found in the country, at prices to suit the times for really money. A Principle made practicable is a Principle made useful.

TEW-YORK CASH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 142 Fulton-st., New-York, The undersigned, in announcing to their patrons their deermination to authere strictly to the principle of cash dealng in their business, would take occasion to say that they ess of such a plan by the uniform success which has atended its operation in their house from the commencement. The advantages derived by the customer from the adopdon of this system—thereby realizing a gain of 30 per cent apon credit prices—they conceive perfectly obvious, and therefore seed no comment. Of the merits of their house and the facilities with which they are invested of furnishing a cheap and rich garment, they will not situte—fully assured as they are that this simple fact is too well known their celebrity too well enables. tred as they are that this simple fact is too well known seir celebrity too well established, to require further remark. And in calling the attention of the gentlemen of the United States and New-York in particular, to their assortment of choice goods, they will merely observe that unantation potentially and dispatch in answering the commands of their friends is as much a part of their system as cash payments.

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Teacher, conversant with Emerson's Arithmetic, 21 and 3d Part is wanted in a Young Ludles' School in a neighboring city. Her services will be required only three or three and a bull hours each day. Any young tady who would consider the comfort of a home and instruction in Music and French or Italian a remuneration for her services, say enquire of Miss Holton, or Dr. Holton, 11 Amity-street, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

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BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and bis wife and infant child want board in a private family where there are no other boarders. References will be given and required. Address W. M. C. lower Post Of

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